1	MR. PFAU: Mike Pfau, for AT&T.
2	Whereupon,
3	ROY LATHROP
4	CHUCK GOLDFARB
5	ALAN BUZAROTT
6	MIKE PFAU
7	were called for examination by the Commission and,
8	after having been duly sworn by the notary public,
9	were examined and testified as follows:
10	ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Verizon, you may
11	begin.
12	CROSS-EXAMINATION
13	MR. GARY: Mr. Pfau, I would like to
14	discuss with you for a second service
15	disconnections.
16	Do you have with you the AT&T proposed
17	language in Section 11-13?
18	MR. PFAU: Not here.
19	MR. GARY: Are you familiar with that
20	which deals with replacement services with
	\mathbf{r}
21	unbundled elements?

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copy of that language. 2 ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: What number is this? 3 MR. GARY: This is part of the application. It's the contract, proposed contract, between AT&T and Verizon that AT&T submitted with 5 l its petition on April 23rd, 2001. 7 Mr. Pfau, this section I handed to you, 11.13, is entitled "Replacement of Services with Unbundled Network Element"; is that correct? 9 MR. PFAU: That's correct. 10 11 ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Can you identify the 12 issue you're questioning on. 13 MR. GARY: Yes, Your Honor, I sure can. 14 ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: It's helpful because we have different staff working on different 16∥issues. If you could identify issues for cross so we could get the right people. 17 18 MR. GARY: This deals with primarily the 19 disconnection for the emerging services, and it's

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III-7.

Mr. Pfau, by definition of that

probably issues III-6 and 7.

MR. GARY:

MR. MELLUPS:

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1 provision you have, that section applies to any 2 service that is replaced with UNE or combination of UNEs, does it not? 4 MR. PFAU: Yes. 5 MR. GARY: It doesn't apply to just 6 changing the UNE to a UNE-P from special access? 7 Changing UNE-P to special MR. PFAU: access? 8 9 MR. GARY: From special access. MR. PFAU: 10 UNE-P is a special access. 11 MR. GARY: Going to special access, what 12 would you convert it? 13 MR. PFAU: A loop transport combination. If you look for a moment at the 14 MR. GARY: bottom at Section 11-13-4, the last sentence there 15 16 says, (reading) Verizon shall facilitate all conversions requested by AT&T without disruption of service. 18 19 Do you see that? 20 MR. PFAU: Yes, I do. 21 Is it your position that all MR. GARY: conversions of service to UNEs can occur without 22

any disruption of service? MR. PFAU: All existing service can be 2 3 converted without disruption. 4 MR. GARY: All existing service? 5 MR. PFAU: Yes. 6 MR. GARY: Let's turn--do you have your 7 testimony with you? 8 MR. PFAU: Um-hmm. 9 MR. GARY: Look for a moment, if you will--and this is--MS. FARROBA: Exhibit number? 11 12 MR. GARY: Direct testimony. 13 MS. FARROBA: Page? 14 MR. GARY: Look at page 17, will you? 15 MR. PFAU: Okay. Lines 19 and 20 of this 16 MR. GARY: testimony, it reads, (reading) AT&T does not dispute that converting active retail service to 18 UNE-L involves physical disruption of service as a 20 | result of change. 21 Do you see that?

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That's correct.

MR. PFAU:

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MR. GARY: Would that kind of change be covered by the language in 11.13?

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MR. PFAU: No, because a UNE-L is not a service. It's a loop. It's a physical facility. That's not a conversion of combination. It's a single element.

MR. GARY: Is it your testimony that that section would not cover that type of disruption?

MR. PFAU: It's not a relevant combination service.

11 MR. GARY: That section covers more than 12 such combination, doesn't it?

MR. PFAU: Conversions or combination of elements. A UNE-L is not a service.

MR. GARY: If you convert it at a hot cut, it requires some physical disruption. Would it be covered by that section?

MR. PFAU: No, because when you're doing a 19∥hot cut, you take a loop and share transport breaking apart and giving us only a loop. That's 21 not a service conversion to a UNE combination by any stretch of the imagination.

1	MR. GARY: No further questions, Your
2	Honor. I have no further questions of the panel.
3	ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: We have questions.
4	We will have a break so the Court Reporter can work
5	with the sound system.
6	(Brief recess.)
7	ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Why don't we begin.
8	We will go back on the record. Could you please
9	identify yourself, and we will have you sworn in.
10	MR. GANSERT: Joseph Gansert.
11	MS. GILLIGAN: Nancy Gilligan.
12	ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: All for Verizon.
13	MS. FOX: Susan Fox.
14	MR. ANTONIOU: Chris Antoniou.
15	Whereupon,
16	CHRIS ANTONIOU
17	SUSAN FOX
18	NANCY GILLIGAN
19	JOE GANSERT
20	were called for examination by the Commission and,
21	after having been duly sworn by the notary public,
22	were examined and testified as follows:

ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Feel free to ask your questions.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. MELLUPS: We do have some questions. If it's okay for the rest of the attorneys for petitioners, I will go first this time, and we could switch off later on.

My name is Ivars Mellups, and I'm an attorney representing AT&T, and I'm going to try to keep this short. I will try to get to the bottom of a couple of questions I have about your 12 | testimony on the issues on this panel.

I will start off with issue III.6, which 14∥has to do with the--well, let me start out with III.6. And I'm looking at your testimony, your 16 direct testimony, dated July 31st on page four, although I think the page number did not come out 18∥on the bottom. It is page four physically. 19∥the middle of that page, lines 8 through 12, 20 which--let me characterize it as a new Verizon 21 offer to provide some new combinations of UNEs. 22 And I would like to explore what that offer

consists of and what it really means.

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Are you familiar with the piece of the testimony I'm talking about?

MS. GILLIGAN: Yes, I am.

MR. MELLUPS: First of all, I take it from the description of that offer that it is limited to the UNE platform. That's UNE-P or UNI-PLAT. It's not limited to other combinations; is that true?

> MS. GILLIGAN: That's true.

MR. MELLUPS: Secondly, see it's limited 11 | to where facilities are available and currently 12 combined.

Is there--do you have an explanation of 14 what you mean by facilities available and currently 15 combined?

MS. GILLIGAN: Yes. What we are referring 17 to in that instance is where we have cable 18 | facilities that run from the mainframe out to the 19 customer location, and that doesn't mean that there might not be some cross-wiring that has to take 21 place in the central office between the switch port 22 and the loop facilities.

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It also might not include the fact we may 1 2 have to do a dispatch to drop wire to the terminal 3 facility where the cable is. MR. MELLUPS: In your answer or response 5 to AT&T's discovery requests 3-1, which I think I passed out to you yesterday, or you got a copy of yesterday --8 MS. GILLIGAN: 9 MR. MELLUPS: -- there is a description of 10 | what happens when a customer is disconnected, and 11 I'm wondering whether your definition of "currently 12 combined covers that. 13 MR. STANLEY: Is this a copy of the 14 document we shared with the witness yesterday? 15 MR. MELLUPS: Yes, it was. We have copies 16 for you, too. 17 I would like to have this marked as AT&T 18 Exhibit Number 18. 19 (AT&T Exhibit No. 18 was 20 marked for identification.) 21 No objection. MR. GARY: 22 In the supplemental reply, MR. MELLUPS:

1 the question was what type of physical work is 2 required to disconnect the customer, and you gave two responses. One is a switch translation work or 4 | jumper wires being removed.

And my question is this, simply: 6 switch translation is done to terminate a customer's service or if jumper wires are removed when a customer is terminated for service, would 9 that -- would those facilities be considered to be 10 currently combined or not?

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MS. GILLIGAN: We would consider those to 12 be currently combined.

MR. MELLUPS: Okay. The other question I had was on the term "new construction." Part of 15 the offer is that no new construction be required. 16 What kind of new construction is intended here? Ιs 17∥it increasing the main distribution capacity or switch capacity? Or what kind of activity is 19∥intended to be covered by this term?

MS. GILLIGAN: It could include increasing 21 switch capacity, new. New construction would also 22 include cable buildouts. If we didn't have the

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1 distribution plant in place, and we had to run 2 cable, we would consider that new construction.

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MR. MELLUPS: Is there some way for a CLEC 4 to know in advance whether a request it makes for a $5 \parallel \text{UNE-P}$ would be covered by this offer or not?

MS. GILLIGAN: In the Interconnection 7∥Agreements, we do identify what types of 8 combinations are available. Therefore, you would 9 know, for example, that POTs service or BRI or PRI 10 are available. Until the order is actually placed, 11 we wouldn't know if the--

MR. MELLUPS: There would be no way for 13 CLEC to know in advance, there is no list or 14 confirmation that would say this order does not 15 | qualify because it's not currently combined or 16∥facilities are not available, or new construction 17∥is required or the other limitations on this offer; 18 is that correct?

MS. GILLIGAN: That's correct. 20 wouldn't know until an order is placed whether 21 there are facilities available or not.

> MR. MELLUPS: One of the things I would

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1 also like to briefly explore is a couple of 2 hypotheticals, and I would like to see whether the 3 new offer removes some of the questions that we had 4 | in our testimony.

Let's assume a new subdivision that has, in fact, been wired by Verizon. Could a CLEC in 7 that situation order a new first line for a new customer under this offer?

MS. GILLIGAN: If there were facilities, 10∥if the cable had been placed out to that new 11 subdivision and it was a matter of, for example, 12 cross-connecting a drop wire to the terminal, yes, 13∥they would be eligible for platform-type services.

MR. MELLUPS: And I assume the answer 15 would be the same if a CLEC were to order a second 16 line?

> MS. GILLIGAN: Yes.

MR. MELLUPS: You mentioned nonrecurring charges. Are these tariff charges? 19 |

MS. GILLIGAN: In the State of Virginia, 21 we use contracts.

MR. MELLUPS: Are these nonrecurring

charges being developed in this proceeding?

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It is my understanding that MS. GILLIGAN: there are.

MR. MELLUPS: Are there any systems, mechanical systems, in place that would 6 | permit--well, I think you already answered this yes. Never mind.

I take it it's still Verizon's obligation lit's obligated to provide these combinations but doing so out of a sense of obligation or perhaps it would be a good thing to do; is that correct?

> MS. GILLIGAN: That's correct.

MR. MELLUPS: Could Verizon back off and 14 any time change its minds and go back to its 15 previous position that no combinations will be 16 provided?

MS. GILLIGAN: I don't think--I suppose it 18 could, but I don't think it's likely.

MR. ANTONIOU: I would like to speak to 20 that. We would have in the contract language that 21 would provide that we would do these things that 22 have been put forward in the document that you're

1 addressing, and thus to the extent to which the contract is still in place and effective, we wouldn't be in a position to cease doing that. We have no intent to cease doing it in any case, but we are trying to address your hypothetical.

MR. MELLUPS: The offer is good for the term of the Interconnection Agreement?

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MR. ANTONIOU: At the very least.

MR. MELLUPS: How would a CLEC go about 10 enforcing this agreement? Complaint to the FCC?

MR. ANTONIOU: Pursuant to dispute 12 resolution elements.

With AT&T we had a procedure negotiated with AT&T that provides in the alternative for 15 dispute resolution.

MR. MELLUPS: If that doesn't work, where does it go from there?

MR. ANTONIOU: I would have to pull out 19∥the terms, but these are terms that AT&T generally wished to have. I think Verizon's typical terms 21∥are that either party may use whatever remedies 22 that are available, including the procedures and

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1 fora, which would most likely be that one would go

2 to the applicable state commission.

3 had--generally has a desire--at least they

expressed to us they wished to have alternative

dispute resolution. We worked with AT&T to develop

6 language to that effect.

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13 MSAs?

MR. MELLUPS: Okay. On page five of the 8 direct testimony, lines 8 through 12, you make a statement, (reading) If Verizon VA decides later to 10 | use density through zone one, has Verizon indicated 11 anywhere when it will offer extended -- enhanced extended loops throughout density zone and which

> MS. FOX: No.

MR. MELLUPS: It has not.

Would Verizon make that announcement sufficiently in advance so CLECs might have an opportunity to react to it and react to it?

MS. FOX: Yes, but I'm not sure what you mean by "sufficiently in advance." What would that mean? I'm not sure.

> MR. MELLUPS: I'm not sure--

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MS. FOX: We would need to know what 1 sufficient advanced notice --

MR. MELLUPS: You would provide advanced notice?

> MS. FOX: Yes.

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MR. MELLUPS: The question is how much 7 advanced notice, then.

Would you think it would be fair to--in that situation where Verizon were to effectuate the 10 | exception, do you think it would be fair to grandfather existing loops or not?

MS. FOX: What would need to be 13 grandfathered? I'm not sure I understand your 14 question.

MR. MELLUPS: I'm talking about the 16 existing CLEC services that are in existence and based upon the availability of the UNE-P.

18 MS. FOX: I still don't understand your 19 question.

MR. MELLUPS: That's okay. I will 21 withdraw that.

Would you agree that the FCC is acting in

the stead of the Commission of Virginia, having
assumed the Commonwealth's jurisdiction, because
Virginia declined to exercise its right to
arbitrate under the law?

MR. GARY: That may be a legal question, but we agree.

MR. MELLUPS: All right, fine. I will take your testimony.

Are you aware that a number of other state commissions have, in fact, ruled that an ILEC is required to provide UNE combinations that are ordinarily combined within the ILECs network in the manner they are typically combined?

MS. FOX: Yes.

MR. MELLUPS: Do you know which jurisdictions those are?

MS. FOX: Not off the top of my head.

MR. MELLUPS: Just to finish up on this

19 line.

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I take it it's not your testimony that the FCC cannot rule on this arbitration that "currently combined" means as we would urge ordinarily

combined as other state commissions have done; is that true?

MR. GARY: I object to that question.

That's also a legal question.

MR. MELLUPS: I will withdraw it.

In your rebuttal testimony, page seven, line 16 through 17, you say that AT&T's new language for Section 11-7-4--

MS. FARROBA: What exhibit number is that?

MR. MELLUPS: That's the rebuttal

11 testimony of this panel.

MR. STANLEY: What date was that filed?

MR. MELLUPS: I don't have the date on

that. It's rebuttal testimony on nonmediation

15 issues. Exhibit 15.

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In that section of your rebuttal, you state that again, line 16-17, that AT&T's new language goes far beyond implementation of lawful UNE combinations.

I take it this conclusion on your part is really predicated upon Verizon's view that it's not legally required to provide UNE combinations; is

1 that right?

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MS. FOX: Yes.

MR. MELLUPS: If Verizon were to provide some new combinations, for example, pursuant to the UNE platform offer that we discussed earlier, the language that I think Verizon claims that AT&T and Verizon agreed to previously for that section would need to be modified, would it not?

MR. ANTONIOU: We can make clear that if 10 the language you're referring to is acceptable, that no way does other language -- 11.7.4 is what 12 you're pointing to--take away from otherwise we 13∥would agree to, so the answer would be yes.

MR. MELLUPS: That's all I have on 15 section -- on issue III-6. I can-- if somebody wants 16 to follow up on that.

Do you want issue by issue, or do you want 18 me to plough through all of them?

ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: I will ask what's 20 easiest for you. Do you want to wait and reserve and ask questions all at once for your company, or do you want to jump in and ask per issue?

1 MS. KELLEY: It may make sense to wrap up 2 with one issue.

ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Any questions related to III-6?

MS. KELLEY: I have a few.

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I would also issue that III-6 and III-7 were addressed together. There may be some overlap here.

> ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Sure.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

MS. KELLEY: I'm going to try hard not to repeat what you just went through.

I have a preliminary question. The JDPL 14 was entered into evidence earlier, in terms of which contract sections Verizon is proposing to WorldCom to implement your combinations position, in the JDPL you indicate Section 4 and UNE 18 attachment Section 1.4, and I want to verify that those are the only two provisions that you're asking the Commission to adopt to implement your combinations proposal.

MS. FOX: I don't know.

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MS. KELLEY: I would be happy to have you 2 look at the JDPL, if you want.

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MS. FAGLIONI: We will provide them a copy of it.

MR. ANTONIOU: Could you rephrase your question, please.

MS. KELLEY: In the decision point list 8 which the Commission asked us to address each 9 contract language per issue and the rationale, 10 | Verizon has listed as its proposed contract 11 | language to implement the combinations issues 12 Section 4 of its contract, its proposed contract, 13 and Section 1-4 of the UNE attachment to its 14 proposed contract.

And my question is: Is that the entirety 16∥of the contract language that you're seeking to impose related to combinations?

MR. ANTONIOU: I was not involved in No. 19∥putting together the JDPL, the Joint Decision Point 20||List, so I can't speak to why those are the only 21 provisions that are there.

I would say that whatever language that we

1 have provided to WorldCom and to the other 2 petitioners in the contracts we sent them is what $3 \parallel$ we need with respect to this contract in total. $4 \parallel I'm$ looking at the UNE attachment right now that we $5 \parallel \text{have submitted to WorldCom, and I see Section 1-2}$ 6 of the attachment very specifically addresses 7 combinations, so I would not want by virtue of a 8 document that we created in good faith in 9 | apparently in putting together that document not 10 listed a provision to have an answer to this question, somehow lead to the conclusion that we 11 12 don't need other protections that we explicitly 13 requested from you.

MS. KELLEY: I understand, and if you want 15 to add sections to this, I'm happy to do so. 16 want to make sure I have the opportunity to ask you 17 about any of them, so if there's any you would like 18 to add, let me know.

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ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Could I just for the 20 record--and I apologize if I missed, but when 21 you're referring to the full amount of language 22 | that you are advocating, you're referring to what

exhibit?

2 MS. FAGLIONI: Exhibit to Verizon's

answer.

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ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Number what?

MS. FOX: C-1-5.

MR. ANTONIOU: Proposed agreement with

WorldCom, Your Honor. 7

ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: That would be the originally filed full contract language?

MS. FAGLIONI: That's correct.

MR. ANTONIOU: But to respond as well as I 12 can to the question, clearly Section 1-2 deals with 13 combinations. 1-3 deals with combinations. $14\parallel$ is to the UNE attachment. 1-5. Section 1-6 of the 15 same attachment.

I have gone through as well as I can very quickly, while everyone is waiting here, to list 18 the sections that deal with combos.

MS. KELLEY: I want to make sure as 20 petitioners we ask you about any language that you 21 are proposing is relevant. We are relying on what 22 you provide to us. If there is anything else, I

would ask you to check in and let us know what 2 you're proposing, and we will--in response, and we will submit any question questions we have.

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I want to ask a question about Section 1.2 which you referenced. Section 1.2, and I'm paraphrasing -- and I'm not trying to read the entire section, but Verizon says it's not okay for a customer to order a service that will require you to combine elements that aren't combined as I assume you define and have that customer service to WorldCom over combined UNEs; is that fair?

MR. ANTONIOU: I would like to describe it a little bit differently. It is clear that to the extent to which one of our customers orders--one of 14 | our end user customers orders a special access circuit, and then it becomes a customer of another carrier, or CLEC; and the tests that are met that are set forth under the second Order of Clarification on conversions and certification is provided to that effect; and minimum-use periods are met; termination liabilities paid to the extent applicable, we certainly will in that case provide

1 the conversion to the loop transport combination.

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What the language is meant to deal with is the instance in which a CLEC encourages Verizon customers not to become customers of the CLEC, but 5 instead encourages Verizon customers to ask for 6 services of Verizon with no intent to keep those services other than for, say, a day, services that 8 | Verizon would not have to provide as UNEs to the CLEC.

And I don't know if this is a technical 11 definition of fraud, but from our perspective it's 12 something akin to that. Basically, CLEC induces 13 the Verizon customer not to become a CLEC customer 14 but to order services from Verizon so CLEC can then 15 flip them.

And this is particularly problematic. 17 addressed this scenario a moment ago about special 18 access. It's typically problematic. The typical 19 scenario with retail service in a state is that we 20 have no minimum-use periods. We have no 21 termination liabilities. We have no means by which 22 in the current environment to make ourselves whole

for this Act.

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Now, if this--it appears this issue is going to be taken up, and if the Commission were to say to us, "Verizon, that's too bad. You need to go out and do something about your tariff in a state," then at the very least if we have the Commission telling us we have to, we may have a better reception. But if we don't have that when we go and try to get these tariffs changed, it seems to me it will be very difficult to do it. It's an issue we spent some time thinking about. MS. KELLEY: Let me break this down into

bits.

Let's assume for a moment that we have an area in which you don't have sufficient facilities 16∥to add a "said" line, for example. You would have to engage in special construction, new construction out there. My understanding is you are not going 19 | to combine. If a customer asks for a combination, 20∥in that instance you're going to say "no" because 21∥you would have to engage construction. Am I right about that piece? 22

MS. GILLIGAN: That's correct.

MS. KELLEY: Okay. And that's true even though your customer ordered it. If the end user was your customer, you would provide such construction pursuant to your tariff; am I right about that?

MS. GILLIGAN: Yes.

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MS. KELLEY: That's true if WorldCom agreed to pay the same charges your end user would pay under such normal circumstances.

MS. GILLIGAN: Our retail rates are designed to take into account the fact there may be new facilities' buildouts combined to our UNE rates that do not have that component built in, so it presupposes that service would be in place for some period of time so we could cover our costs.

MS. KELLEY: My question to you is: You have a special rate in--tariff in your construction customers have to pay. If it goes beyond the normal, I understand your tariffs for normal charges we won't bill the end user customer, but in some circumstances we will, if WorldCom offered to

1 pay these charges in that situation you wouldn't provide it to us; am I right about that?

MR. ANTONIOU: You're correct.

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MS. KELLEY: So, in Section 1.2, if a WorldCom customer came to us and said, "We would 6 like you to provide the service, " and we said we 7 would like to, but we can't get Verizon to engage in special construction to do the combining, and 9 the customer said, "I will call them and have them 10∥do it. They will do it for me; right?" Your 11 | Section 1.2 would prohibit that; am I right about 12 that?

MR. ANTONIOU: Could you repeat, please, 14 the scenario. I need to understand it better.

MS. KELLEY: The question or start from 16 the beginning?

> The specific question. MR. ANTONIOU:

MS. KELLEY: In the situation we have been 19∥discussing, if we have a customer who said, "You 20∥know, I would like--really like you to provide a 21 second line, and we say, "We would like to move to 22 provide you that because it would be a new

1 combination and Verizon doesn't have the facilities and they won't put them in place for us, even if we pay, and the customer says, "Well, why don't I switch to Verizon, they will do it for me, and I could get them to do it, " and I could come back--your Section 1.2 would prohibit that; right?

> MR. ANTONIOU: No.

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MS. KELLEY: Why wouldn't it prohibit that?

MR. ANTONIOU: Our language -- and if you 11 need clarification on that, perhaps we could arrive 12∥at that appropriate language. Our concern is there not be an intent, an action consistent with the intent on the part of the carrier to go out actively to our customers and tell them to do the sort of thing. If the customers decide on their own to go ahead and for services provided by us and they decided to switch over, that's a very different scenario.

MS. KELLEY: So, your testimony is maybe we could modify your language to accommodate the scenario I just described?

MR. ANTONIOU: Clearly, if WorldCom is of the mindset that it will agree that it will not do what I'm talking about, go to our customers and encourage them to take services that require us to build out with the intent then of flipping over, if they agreed to that sort of language, then we could have accommodation.

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Am I right, setting MS. KELLEY: aside -- not setting aside who goes to whom. If in 10 the situation about the customer comes up with the idea on their own, we're unable to compete for that customer on the same terms that you provide service to that customer. In other words, we can't say to 14 them we will provide this to you because we can't. 15 It would be a new combination, in your view, and 16 you wouldn't provide the construction. Nor can we say to them, "Go to Verizon and get it." one way we could provide it to you.

MR. ANTONIOU: I'm not sure there is a question there.

MS. KELLEY: The question is: We cannot compete for these customers in those circumstances; isn't that right?

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MR. ANTONIOU: You're saying we have on obligation for a network.

MS. KELLEY: It's a simple question.

ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Is it your testimony that under the circumstances you described, you cannot or, I should say, will not provide that 8 second line or that new construction, that combination, or that you will not provide it at a 10 UNE price?

MR. ANTONIOU: Your Honor, I want to make sure I understand the question. If we are talking 13 about the facilities already being there, and this goes to --

ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: The line of 16 questioning went to a new connection, new 17 combination, and I'm going to use a second line as 18∥an example. If the customer wanted to have a second line -- I want to just understand -- is it your 20 position that you would not, in fact, provide a second line for that customer pursuant to the 22 request by WorldCom, period, or that you wouldn't

1 provide that second line at a UNE combination 2 price?

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MS. GILLIGAN: We wouldn't do new 4 construction in terms of new cable buildout. 5 are other options that, for example, they could 6 take resold service as an alternative for the 7∥second line.

ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Okay, I get it, all 9 right. Thank you for that.

MR. GANSERT: As I listen to this, we are 11 getting confused because the hypothetical was posed 12∥in what's not the real operational way those things 13 would be handled. The hypothetical was posed, 14 | basically we have no facilities condition for a 15 normal additional line order. That would never 16 result in special construction. Special 17 construction has a special meaning. That's where a 18 customer asked for something that we don't normally 19∥build in the network or that's costly, that we 20 | haven't put in something like sonic fiber system or 21 something. If we got a situation where we can't 22 provide additional lines which we're mandated to do

1 so by law on demand, that means that we got a 2 serious facility shortage. And in fact, we should be reacting to relieve that, and really they're facing same constraints we are. We wouldn't be able to provide more service than they can until we 6∥build facilities. Once we build facilities, there 7 | will be facilities and it would be available to anyone to get them.

> We are confusing two different situations. ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: Okay.

MS. KELLEY: Just to make sure I'm clear, do I understand you to mean that if facilities are 13∥exhausted at the time we sought a second line, you 14∥would put facilities in that we could access as 15 well as you?

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MR. GANSERT: If there was a request for 17∥an additional line for a normal residence customer 18 we are not able to provide, we're in no facility condition in our network, somehow our planning has 20 totally failed. We--in spite of the fact we build 21 our distribution facilities on an ultimate basis, somehow we have run out of facilities and we would

1 | be reacting. You would just happen to identify. 2∥It's hard to believe you would find this out that we wouldn't find it out, but the reaction would be, 4 | here there is an emergency need to augment the 5 network, not the special construction, and we would as soon as possible augment our network for service because any customer on that street would not be able to get that service.

So, we would be in the most service 10 blockage condition we could have as a company. We believed that once that happened, once you asked $12 \parallel \text{for the service, the facility would be there.}$

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MS. KELLEY: So, I take that to mean yes?

MR. GANSERT: That was my answer. Whether 15 it's yes, I'm not sure.

16 ARBITRATOR ATTWOOD: That was helpful for 17 me.

Just briefly, all the MS. KELLEY: 19∥sections of your proposal that you discuss Section $20 \parallel 4$, Section 1-4, you added 12, 15, a few others. 21 Feel free to take a minute to look at it. 22 correct that no language contained in those

1 sections incorporates the offer that you provided 2 in your testimony. And that UNE-P combination 3 offer is what I'm talking about.

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MR. ANTONIOU: I'm not certain whether it $5 \parallel$ does include that or not. I suspect you're 6 probably right, but the bottom line is that if that offer is attractive and you wanted, we could work 8 to ensure that words will be in the contract to give it effect.

MS. KELLEY: But my question to you is: 11 The Commission could not adopt your contract as 12 proposed consistent with your testimony because --

MR. ANTONIOU: That's probably the case, 14∥but I'm not going to be able to answer that 15 question at this time.

MR. THAGGART: May I ask a question? 17∥an attorney with the Policy Division, and with regards to the anti-gaming provision that Verizon 19 was being asked about.

What limitations would you place on 21 WorldCom or your customers in terms of switching 22 over to WorldCom?

MR. ANTONIOU: If you would, please, 2 provide some detail. I'm not sure what the import 3 of the question is.

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MR. THAGGART: I understood the questioner 5 to ask you whether it would be okay for customers 6∥to switch over to WorldCom, number one; and number two, whether WorldCom could very well compete for 8 those customers after they have acquired special 9 access service.

I'm wondering what limitations would you 11 put on your offer or agreement to permit WorldCom 12 to compete for those customers in the contract 13 | language.

MR. ANTONIOU: With respect to special 15 access service conversions to loop transport 16 combinations, we are not seeking to place any 17 | limitations on that that aren't set forth in 18 applicable law. I refer to the Order of 19 Clarification that talks about three tests being 20 met with respect to specific local use 21 certification. That's what we want to do. 22 depending how there is a docket open there as we

1 all know, however that plays out for better or 2 worse for us, whatever it is, we will do.

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Our language, I think, in question here the last couple of sentences of Section 1-2 speaks 5 to the fact we think it's inappropriate for the 6 competing carriers to go to our customers and say to them, "If you want certain types of services, listen, go ask Verizon to build them, and we will flip them over the next day." Verizon is not required to do it if they are. We think that's 11 inappropriate.

We want protection in the contract that if 13 we find out sort of through the grapevine that's 14 what carriers are doing, we would like to point to 15∥a clause it the contract and say someone is doing 16 wrong here. We submit at this point this is the 17 wrong thing to do here. It's not fair. It's 18 inappropriate. It turns on the head the 19 fundamental precepts of the Act. The carrier takes 20 our network as it finds it, not require us to go 21 out and build.

But if someone has not done that act and

1 meets the Commission's requirements for conversions, of course we are going to do them. We are not looking for any sort of prohibitions. don't think we have a right to, and we are not going to ask for them.

There may be some other MS. FARROBA: questions on this issue, but the staff will address them when we call all the witnesses up at one time.

So, if we want to go back to the cross-examination.

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MR. SCHNEIDER: This is on issue III-7, 12∥and it's directed to the witness most familiar with 13 the testimony concerning the switching exception 14∥and the availability of enhanced extended links, 15∥which I will refer to as E-E-L-S, or EELS.

The limited purpose of these questions is 17∥to put on the record what I understand the This is an 18 agreement we want on the record. agreement that was arrived at, I believe, during 20 the motion to dismiss discussions.

First of all, who is the person who is 22 best suited?

MS. FOX: If it's a UNE platform question, Nancy is the expert. If it's an EEL question, I'm the expert.

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Now, if you're proposing to ask a guestion about the local switching exception since it includes both, we will wait until you ask the question.

Do you recall the MR. SCHNEIDER: testimony that you currently intend to provide on 10 | bundled local switches ubiquitously and currently not planning on invoking the switching exception?

MS. GILLIGAN: Yes, correct.

MR. SCHNEIDER: You further testified if you choose to invoke the switching exception, you will at that point provide unrestricted access to EELS?

> MS. FOX: That's true.

And the only point I'm MR. SCHNEIDER: trying to have on the record is an understanding 20 that in the event that happens and you do provide 21 EELS, you will provide EELS without limitations 22 that are set out in the Supplemental Order of

1 Clarification, the three tests that Chris just 2 referred to.

We would provide EELS pursuant MS. FOX: 4 to the Supplemental Order of Clarification. So, 5 when you say--when you said "without restriction," 6 | I shouldn't have said yes without understanding what you meant.

We would provide EELS pursuant to ∥applicable law, and we are providing--we are doing conversions today, but also we would provide new EELS under those same conditions.

MR. SCHNEIDER: That wasn't my 13 understanding. I'm glad I asked the question.

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In other words--and maybe this is something you could talk through with counsel -- my 16 understanding was that, in the event you choose not 17∥to provide them local switching for a customer, you 18∥would provide an EEL to us so we can provide service to that customer through our switch without 20 regard to whether that particular customer 21 satisfied the limitations that are set out in the Supplemental Order of Clarification.

1 MS. FOX: Could you repeat the question? 2 Maybe we should save this for a MR. GARY: break because this may be a legal question where there should be more discussion among counsel from our side. It's an interesting question. sure our witnesses can deal with a legal question like that.

MR. SCHNEIDER: I'm happy to do it at the 9 break, but let me say as to the -- since the contract 10 | language says -- as proposed, says we are required to do what we are required by law to do, and we believe that they should do what is required by law. We should defer this for a bit.

MR. GARY: At this point we don't invoke the switching exemption, so it's an academic point 16 at this point. We are not down the road yet to know exactly.

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MR. ANTONIOU: Put it another way, we want 19∥to answer your question well.

Absolutely, and I will MR. SCHNEIDER: 21 | leave the question on the record for the time being and look forward to our discussions. That's all I

1 have on III-7. MR. MELLUPS: I never got through with IIII-7. Was there anybody else over there? 5 MR. HARRINGTON: Cox has no questions on 6 this. 7 MR. MELLUPS: I take it you would agree with the statement that under existing FCC rules the combination of combined limits, as you would define that term, is not permitted except on CLEC 11 request? 12 MR. ANTONIOU: Yes. MR. MELLUPS: By the way, I'm addressing 13 the III-7-A issue. 15 Would you also agree that the loops and 16 transport facilities used to provide exchange 17 access services are the very same loops and transport facilities that are used to provide local 18 exchange services? 19 20 Well, they could be. MS. FOX: They could be? 21 MR. MELLUPS: 22 What I understand your question MS. FOX:

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to be is can a CLEC buy a special access service
and then use that to connect the end user to a
local switch, so in that respect you would have
purchased it out of the interstate tariff
presumably to provide exchange access. However,
the reality, you use it to provide local exchange
service.

MR. MELLUPS: I'm focusing specifically upon the conversion issue, obviously, conversion of special access to extended enhanced loops.

MS. FOX: Right.

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MR. MELLUPS: In light of your answer, let me do it in a slightly different way.

Are you familiar with the Verizon guidelines for converting special access to loop transport combinations which I gave you a copy of yesterday?

MS. FOX: Yes, I'm familiar with those.

MS. FARROBA: Do you have copies of that for the arbitrator to look at?

MR. MELLUPS: Yes. This should be marked as AT&T Exhibit 19.

(AT&T Exhibit No. 19 was marked for identification.)

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MS. FARROBA: Just to give everybody a heads up, what we are planning on doing schedule wise is seeing if we could get through the cross-examination by 12:30 to take the lunch break, and then--which would mean we would ask all the witnesses to come back, both the Verizon, the AT&T, and WorldCom witnesses so that the staff could ask their questions.

> MR. MELLUPS: Are we ready to go on?

MS. FARROBA: Yes, please.

MR. MELLUPS: Again, in light of the maybe 14∥answer you gave me to my last question, if you look at page two of these guidelines, the center paragraph, the one that begins "the physical facilities," I don't want you to necessarily read this, but doesn't that paragraph basically say the facilities -- in a conversion process under those guidelines, the facilities would be the same, the identical facilities?

MS. FOX: Yes, yes.

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MR. MELLUPS: Thanks.

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MR. GANSERT: I was having trouble with the question, too. You sort of implied "always," and we were just thinking, Well, it's not always It's often true but not necessarily true. true.

MR. MELLUPS: Never is never too strong a word, and always is always too strong a word. will go along with that.

We established that at least in the vast 10 majority of cases, it's the same facility; is that 11 a fair characterization?

MS. FOX: Yes. Fair characterization of the conversion is you take an existing special 14 access facility and convert it to a loop transport 15 combination without changing or touching the 16 facility in place.

MR. MELLUPS: Right. And essentially 18 would you agree with the characterization that this 19∥conversion process is essentially a billing process?

> MS. FOX: Yes.

MR. MELLUPS: One of the issues I think we

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1 talked about before is the question of whether there is any physical work required to do one of these conversions. I think you just answered my question when you said it was a fundamentally a billing process rather than a physical process. 6 MS. FOX: If we are talking specific access to EEL conversions, there's generally no physical work required. 9 MR. MELLUPS: Okay, thank you. 10 There's one other cross exhibit I would like to introduce, and that would be your response to AT&T's discovery request 3-17. 13 MS. FARROBA: Just for the record, I 14 believe earlier you offered AT&T Exhibit Number 18, 15 that the guideline document that was just passed 16 out. 17 MR. MELLUPS: That should be 19. 18 MS. FARROBA: This one would be? 19 MR. MELLUPS: Their response to AT&T discovery request 3-17 would be Exhibit 20. 21 (AT&T Exhibit No. 20 was 22 marked for identification.)

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MS. FARROBA: I quess maybe when the 2 cross-examination of the panel is done, we can have 3 you offer for admission and take any objections and 4 | then admit into evidence all of the exhibits that 5 have--that you're introducing right now.

> MR. MELLUPS: That's fine.

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MR. GANSERT: Could the witnesses get a copy? We can't find it.

> MR. MELLUPS: Do you have it now?

The question that was asked in that discovery request was whether Verizon applied 12 differing provisioning and maintenanced -- or 13 maintenance stands for special access and enhanced 14 | extended loops.

What was Verizon's answer with respect to 16 the UNE platform?

I guess it wasn't clear MS. GILLIGAN: 18 | from the answer that the subject you're referring 19∥to special access, so we added some language in 20 there that covered UNE-P where we have comparable 21 provisioning and maintenance standards.

> MR. MELLUPS: But your answer really is

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1 it's the comparable retail services?

MS. GILLIGAN:

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MR. MELLUPS: And for enhanced extended loops, what was your answer?

MS. FOX: The answer for EELS, or enhanced extended loops, is that given the process that we 7 | have employed to convert these circuits, the 8 maintenance is the same as special access, and will 9 be for some time to come, so that if you convert 10 your special access circuit to an EEL, we are not 11 at this time changing the circuit ID because we are 12 giving billing adjustments, so therefore the 13∥inventory is maintained as special access.

MR. MELLUPS: But the provisioning will be 15 judged under a different standard; is that correct?

MS. FOX: Well, if by provisioning you 17∥mean the conversion interval, since we are talking conversions, is that what --

MR. MELLUPS: I assume that's what it 20 would be, yes.

21 MS. FOX: Of course the provisioning interval for a conversion is a totally different

thing than installation of a new circuit, so--and we do have a standard conversion interval that we are applying for all requests.

MR. MELLUPS: And the answer in your 5 response--the reply to the question that AT&T asked you on discovery, basis of provisioning, and I quote, (reading) Standard intervals associated with the individual UNEs that complies with the loop 9 transport arrangement; isn't that correct?

MS. FOX: Yes, that answer really applies 11 for new circuits, so upon reflection I probably 12 would not have included that sentence in this 13 document, if I were answering this question today. 14 And instead, I would refer to our provisioning 15 interval for conversions because that's what we are 16 offering in Virginia today.

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And what is that period of MR. MELLUPS: 18∥time?

The conversion interval is 30 MS. FOX: 20 calendar days or less, from the time that we 21 received the CLEC's request to convert a list of 22 circuits.

So, for example, when a CLEC submits a 2 request, it needs to include a list of circuits it wants us to convert from special access to EELS. And so the date that we receive it is--since we generally received these requests electronically through e-mail, is the date that the request was made to Verizon usually through the account manager.

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So, say you submitted request for circuits in Virginia, you populated a template, and you sent that account to your manager contact on September The effective date for that conversion 10th. request would be October 1st, so what's also called an "effective bill date" would be October 1st. our conversion interval for anything received in a different month is always the first of the next month.

So, as I gave an example, if you had submitted a conversion request to us on September 10th, the effective date would be October 1st, so any conversion submitted to us during the month of September would have its effective bill date the